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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-CONCETT.
NEW-YORK ACCURRENT Day and Exening

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneign-General Wolseley reports that King Cetywayo has only a few followers with him. The first part of the ocean section of the new French cable has been laid. === The Burmese have 40,000 men concentrated on the frontier. It is reported from Spain that her Minister at Washington is to insist upon Cuban refugees being compelled to respect neutral obligations.

DOMESTIC .- The Republicans of New-York State have nominated A. B. Cornell for Governor, George G. Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor, James W. Wadswerth for Controller, General J. B. Carr for Secretary of State, N. D. Wendell for Treasurer, Hamilton Ward for Attorney-General and Howard Soule for State Engineer; the platform commends Congress and the President, and advocates the National supremacy, honest money, and free elections. —— The Prohibitionists of New-York have nominated Professor John W. Mears, of Oneida, for Governor. - A. C. Powell, Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, has been removed and Calvin G. Hinckley appointed in his place. No returns as to the results of the California election have yet been received.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Board of Education adjourned vesterday without electing a successor to Superintendent Kiddle. === The investigation of the Sherff's office was reopened, ==== The Park Commissioners have asked for an investigation. The Mayor has been granted six days in which to file a return to the writ in the case of Mr. Nichols. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 86.22 cents. Stocks irregular and feverish, closing unsettled.

dicate cloudy and rainy weather, followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday Highest, 74°; lowest, 71°; average, 7214°.

There should be but one question for New-York Republicans now-how best to insure the election of their ticket.

The sugar importers do not like the new order of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the classification of their staple. Perhaps their objections are well-founded, but it will be remembered that the revenue suffered severely under the old classification, and honest importers found cause for loud and repeated complaints.

Over four and a half million bushels of wheat were shipped to Europe last week from our principal Atlantic ports, and during the six weeks ending last Saturday our exports of wheat exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1878 by the enormous amount of 9,979,000 bushels. The soft-money orators in Maine and Ohio should be careful not to stumble upon these figures while they are drawing their dismal imaginative sketches of the prostration of American industry.

The assumption that this country will again import largely of foreign iron gives great satisfaction in Great Britain, where it is enviously observed that while all our Bessemer steel works are busy, forty-four British converters are idle. It is not desirable that there should be any ground for this assumed demand, while our production is still considerably less than the capacity of our furnaces and rolling mills. With the facilities at our command foreign iron should be as little needed as foreign grain.

General Harrison is right in thinking that the great tide of prosperity which is running in the West will end the Greenback infection and badly damage the Democracy. His views on the political situation, as given in a conversation printed in another column, are those of a sagacious observer, and will be read with interest. His opinion of Mr. Hendricks's prospects is not such as will be likely to alleviate the uneasiness of that ambitious gentleman, but it is unquestionably correct. In seeking to crowd Mr. Tilden off the ticket for 1880 Mr. Hendricks is likely to lose his grip on the second place without securing the first.

A foolish story was affoat some weeks ago long his stay in Asia so as to return home about the time of the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention next year, in order to make the warmth of his reception serve to start a "boom" for his own nomination. The story got some credence at the time from people who knew little of the ex-President's character. Its last vestige of vitality is now extinguished by the news that General Grant is already on the sea, homeward bound.

ing citizen he was when he left our shores, seeking no office and craving no public honors or applause.

The South American war continues to entail heavy suffering on each belligerent, without approaching a definite result. Chili has managed to hold the disputed territory, and caused indirectly the loss of a Peruvian fronclad. Peru has raised the blockade of Iquique, and captured a valuable Chilian transport. The military operations are at deadlock, the allied armies of Peru and Bolivia deeming it impracticable to cross the desert which separates them from the Chilian forces. In view of these scanty and evenly-balanced results, it is evident that the Republics have each lost considerably more than the value of the nitrate deposits, which were the primary cause

of the conflict. The truce in the legislative conflict in Quebee, which has been obtained by adjourning for seven weeks, is at best a weak expedient. The Council, composed of members appointed by the Lientenant-Gevernor, has rejected the Appropriation bill by a vote of 15 to 7, holding that the Government is mcapable, and should resign. The Assembly which is elective, has responded by adopting (25 to 23) Premier Jely's motion to adjourn until October 28. The Premier doubtless concludes that reflection, and the clamors of unpaid officebolders, will in the meantime constrain the Council to come to terms. An appeal to the people would, however, be a more manly parliamentary course.

THE REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA.

The Convention at Saratoga has nominated A. B. Cornell for Governor, with a good State ticket, on which all sections of the party are represented; has adopted a ringing platform, to which every Republican can subscribe; has listened with equal enthusiasm to admirable speeches from Senator Conkling and Vice-President Wheeler; and after a session of unusual harmony has adjourned with an unusual confidence in the success of the ticket. We believe that confidence will be justified. The ticket will be elected, because it is a good ticket, on a good platform, because New-York on a fair and full vote is naturally Republican, because the sharp contest and the subsequent harmony insure an active canvass, and because success this Fall is a duty we owe not only to New-York but to the Nation.

We are on the eve of a Presidential election as vital, we verily believe, as that of Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Defeat now will be as disastrous as it could have been then. The rebels, the fate of whose enterprise was settled by the ballots of 1864, are again power, with only the Presidency between them and absolute mastery of the Nation they sought to destroy. They have utterly suppressed the Republican vote, and have their whole Confederacy solid, and every Border State with them. They need, as Mr. Conkling well said, just fortyseven electoral votes out of the whole North, and New-York has thirty-five of these. Who does not see that unless New-York holds the fort the Presidency is gone? What then? We showed the other day

that, with a single exception, every State that went into the Rebellion has, in some way or to some degree, repudiated its own debts. What will they do with ours? We have seen what they have made of their own elections-when they get the power, what will they make of ours? Does anybody doubt, who remembers what elections were in this city under Tweed, and how persistently the Confederates in Congress strove last session to break down the safeguards we now have? What will the Solid South, ruling the Democratic party, to which it gives all but forty-seven of its electoral votes, and paying so little taxes, do when it gets a chance to handle the taxes the North pays ? - a South which opposes resumption; which believes in cheap money; which wants its cotton tax refunded; which wants payment for the slaves that were freed; which has some hundreds of millions of war claims; which never can see why our National debt should be paid ,and its unpaid; which has never believed in the Constitutional Amendments, and is already whispering its plans to nullify them; which talks, in a word, of sending Jefferson Davis back to the Senate, with all that that

implies ! We believe that this is a pressing and vital danger. We know that the South is solid; we saw at the extra session what is their temper; we know that if we now lose New-York, they are sure to capture the Presidency. Are we not speaking, then, the words of truth and soberness when we say that since 1864 there has not been an election when, in the eyes of the whole Nation, there was laid upon the Republicans of New-York

so urgently and solemnly, the duty of success ? The campaign opens auspiciously. The Convention is the best we have had for years, the most representative, the most harmonious, the most resolute. There is as little soreness as usual over personal defeats, and there is more cordiality and promptness in the support tendered by the defeated candidates. The ticket covers all wings. We should have been glad if Mr. Sloan could have been forced to go on it; but his hearty approval is the next best thing to his candidacy, and Mr. Wadsworth, though a younger, is still an excellent representative of the same element. The platform is strong, direct, and Republican to the core. What it says of the Administration is enough, though we should have been glad to go further; and what it says of State policy is more than enough for the sham Reformers at Albany who must now face the people on their record. Altogether

it was a good day's work. FOR GOVERNOR, A. B. CORNELL.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will not be taken after an informal ballot, by acclamation. They are used to getting from us the facts as they are, not as we might like to have them. They have therefore known all along what were the obvious tendencies, which no honest observer could honestly misinterpret, and what was the probable result. They have not the Eastern Question. been told, day after day, that Cornell was demoralized, that Cornell was steadily losing, that Cornell certainly could not be to the effect that General Grant would pro- nominated on the first ballot, and more certainly could not get as many votes on the second as the first, that Cornell was out of the field, and at last that Vice-President Wheeler's opposition definitely and finally put Cornell out of the field.

Mr. Cornell has never been the choice of THE TRIBUNE for any office; never, up to this which we have not opposed. If the Republican party of the State of New-York had folnome General Grant will, we venture to pre-dict, prove to be the same quiet, unpretend-the whole State of New-York, north of the close of an exhaustive review of British of the close of the close of an exhaustive review of British of the close of th

Harlem River, its wishes, likes and dislikes, temper and tendency, which seems the normal condition of the average New-York Editor. no man in this city need have been ignorant that for a year past the tide was running with steadily increasing strength in Mr. Cornell's favor. He managed the last canvass, and up to the last hour the impression of the average newspaper politician here was that he was to be beaten. When the returns that night began to show, as the result, in part at least, of his skilful work, the most brilliant and everwhelming victory this State had seen for years, A. B. Cornell became, and from that hour he has remained, the leading figure in the State for the Governorship.

It is judiciously remarked by The Graphic that he has been greatly helped by his enemies. Some of them have persistently lied about his chances, when every intelligent citizen knew they were lying. Nearly all of them have raised their outery against his nomination without giving the public any plain, straightforward reason why it was so important to defeat him. His private character is spotless;-his official record is without a flaw. In all the hurlyburly of clamor, no man has dared to say a word against either. They have seemed to think it was enough to beat the tom-tom and of St. Petersburg has written a pamphlet on make a big noise-vocuferating merely that the Future of Central Asia, in which the such a man must not be put forward. That is not, in an intelligent party, the way to keep | English press. He contends that the inhim back.

One charge they did make, stereotyped and vague, but still damaging ;-he was the machine candidate. The machine candidate, when he was turned out of office over a year ago, and has not since been able to secure the appointment of a tide-waiter-when the very head of the old machine in this city was first against him-when the Custom House was officered by his foes-when there was not a Federal office-holder in the State who had not been led to think his head would somehow rest firmer on his shoulders if he let Cornell alone! The machine candidate, and therefore specially obnoxious to every journal in this city that defended Murphy, every journal that defended Leet & Stocking, every journal that upheld Belknap and Babcock, every journal that, through all the scandals of Grantism which Grant's best friends deplore the most, steadily bowed the neck to every yoke the machine imposed! The machine candidate, whom it is the duty of all free Republicans to oppose, by supporting such an anti-machine man as Senator Pomerov, such a despiser of the machine as Senator Robertson, such an absolute enemy to the machine as Mr. Starin! In one breath we are told that it is the best Convention the State has ever seen, full of the ablest men, most truly representative of the unbought, unbullied Republican masses, who will never yield to the machine, and the next moment that it is a machinepacked Convention that merely registers the order of the machine by nominating on the first bailot, by acclamation, the machine candidate! Bah!-the people have plenty of prejudices, but they are not foois! Even if they dislike the candidate, this sort of opposition will make votes for him.

"But it is a slap at the President and the 'Secretary of the Treasury." Well, we suppose The Tribune is about as sincere a friend as the President and the Secretary have-sincere enough, at any rate, to tell them the truth, even when we knew it to be unpalatable. We take leave to say that 'this is no slap at them, and is not so intended by the Republicans of New-York, who make this nomination; -- and if it were, it's the more pity that they put themselves in a position to be slapped. The removal of Mr. Cornell, without charges, in the face of his excellent official record, and in defiance of the President's own rule that there should be no removal save for cause, was an unnecessary mistake, and there are no votes to be gained for the Administration, or for the Republican party anywhere, by raking

it up now and discussing it over again.
"But it is a move to aid Mr. Conkling in " another struggle for the Presidential nom-"ination." Well, if it is, are we going to help matters by sacrificing New-York this Fall. and so throwing away the Presidency altogether? But Mr. Conkling is in nobody's way for the Presidency. He has declared that he will not be a candidate; and he won't be anyway, no matter what he or anybody else declares. It is a very dull political student that cannot read that fact in the present situation, as plainly as the alphabet. If Mr. Conkling is a bogy, and if the Republicans are children. they will refuse to support Mr. Cornell for Governor in order to keep Mr. Conkling from being President ;-otherwise not.

The sum of the whole matter is this; Mr. Cornell is not an inspiring candidate, but he will prove a good one. He is as old, as tried and as true a Republican as any of his op; anents. He is a better organizer than any of them. He has more experience an executive sort than any of them. And those who suppose, from the temporary pother raised in this city, that the son of Ezra Cornell is going to prove unpopular in the State of New-York will find their mistake on election day. Like President Haves, too, he will go out of office more popular than when he entered it.

THE EUROPEAN ARMISTICE.

There are new combinations in European politics. The great States no longer have overmastering interests in common, and there is a shifting of alliances among the Courts. Although Russia has not been left so far in the background of the Triple Alliance as to be practically isolated, Germany and Austro-Hungary have drawn closer together. What Germany is to gain by this new turn of foreign policy Bismarck alone can forecast, but the dullest observer will comprehend what Andrassy's successor can and must do in the Balkan by surprise at the nomination of Mr. Cornell, peninsula. Austria has gone too far in that quarter to turn back. An extension of the frontier beyond Novi-Bazar and the opening of a thoroughfare to the sea at Salonica will round out the conquest of the Bosnian provinces, and give the dual monarchy commanding influence in the final adjustment of

This close alliance between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna has promoted a better understanding between England and France. The estrangement caused by the lukewarmness of the British Cabinet respecting the Egyptian controversy and the claims of Greece, and the subsequent outburst of sentimentality over the remains of Prince Louis Bonaparte, has come to an end. Already Lord Beaconsfield's gentus and patriotism receive fulsome recognition in the columns campaign, has he had a political aspiration of Gambetta's journal, and the English Nation is complimented on its "marvelious endow-"ment of practical sense." M. Valbert, a saga-

politics, that France has no reason to be fond of the Whigs or their foreign policy, and, moreover, that it has not forgotten that as long ago as 1858 Benjamin Disraeli established the principle that the alliance between England and France is based on a community of interests, and is independent of the form of government in either country. The Paris journals no longer bristle with lampoons and invective aimed against "treacherous Albion," but vie with one another in commending the "vigorous and original policy of Lord Beaconsfield, who is anything but a doctrinaire." The change of tone is well illustrated by an article in the Siècle, in which the point is made that France cannot do without the active participation of England in European affairs, and that a cordial understanding between the two countries is a counterpoise to German influence in Italy and Austria.

While the cordon of alliances is gradually enlarging, the Russian Government allows a press over which it has absolute control to denounce the maneavres of the Austrian and German diplomatists, and makes strenuous efforts to conceal its ulterior purposes in Bulgaria and Central Asia. A distinguished professor of international law in the University most pacific overtures are made to the terests of the two rival Asian Powers are essentially the same, and that neither of them should give up its mission of reclaiming desert lands from barbarism, and promoting the advance of civilization. He urges that the Russian and English Nations should "shake "hands and forget the passionate prejudices "of the past," and thus "furnish triumphant "proof that true civilization consists in cooperation toward a common and sublime "end worthy of the Nineteenth Century." This outbreak of transcendentalism is accompanied by official denials that Merv is the objective point of the Russian expedition in Asia, or that the peace of Afghanistan is

menaced thereby. Thus it appears that European diplomacy is like a game of blind-man's-buff in which the Powers are hunting in pairs. These new alliances and sudden shiftings of foreign policy and public sentiment are signs of the unrest of the Continent. The armaments are increasing; the military spirit is growing more rampant; and a peace year is a restless and ominous interval between campaigns.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The anti-Tilden Democrats have about reached the end of another hopeless wriggle.

The Solld South is making Republican votes now as rapidly as ever it made tissue Ewing may not oppose Resumption any longer.

but Resumption continues to oppose him all the The danger that the Democracy would condone

fraud passed when that fresh million slid into the If you don't believe it's the same old South and a

ittle more so, go down there and try to live and act like a gentleman. There seems to be a curious Democratic notion

that the coming disaster in Maine can be mitigated by sharling at Blame. Hendricks has reached home and settled down to

his iaw business like one without political hope. The wonder is he didn't do it before. There is more or less of anxiety in Massachusetts at present concerning what Butler will be able to

do. After the Maine election is heard from there wen't be any at all. The anti-Tilden Democrats are once more bringing forward Judge Church as the only nominee for Governor who can "barmonize the party."

haps he can harmonize the party, but can he harmonize Tilden ? Thurman has at last made up his mind sufficiently to allow it to be announced that he will speak for Ewing at Columbus on Saturday evening next. He is expected to bury most of his Greenback views rather than to praise them.

The Democrats of "Old Berks," in Pennsylvania, adidate who has more backbone and less fraud.

Randall has mounted the stump in Pennsylvania and cribbed John Thompson's prize joke without giving credit. He says Providence and a Demo eratic Congress working together secured resumption, and that the Republicans are entitled to no credit whatever in the matter. Thompson said this first, and instantly copyrighted it as his best speci-men of involuntary wit.

Secretary Sherman has brought back to Washington from Ohio the cheering intelligence that Foster will be elected by an old-fashioned Republican maority, and that the Republicans will secure a matority of the Legislature. Mr. Foster talks in a similar strain, and reports that he finds unmistak-able signs of Republican gains in all the Democratic strongholds. The news from Maine next week will make these changes so plain that every body will see

The shadow of coming defeat has almost started a panie in the ranks of the Democratic-Greenback combination in Maine. The nomination of a new Greenback candidate for Governor is only one of many signs that the fusionists are quarrelling with one another and are breaking up. The Republicaus are so clated by the accessions they are receiving daily that they are claiming a majority of 10,000 over all fer their candidate, if the present demoralization for their candidate, if the present demoralization continues. This is glorious news, but 5,000 majority will be enough to bury the Greenback party and settle the fate of the Democratic party for this

Hendrick B. Wright jumped into the arms of the San Francisco workingmen with a unanimity which must have damfounded them a good deal, His speech from the same platform with Kearney was a most remarkable production, even for so thorough a demagogue as Wright. The workingmen didn't know what to make of it, and no wonder. He told them that, like the Pilgrim Fathers, they wished to worship God in their own way; that they in comnon with forty millions of people believed in God mon with forty millions of people believed in God and a system of future rewards and painshments; and then he prayed Hoav in to prevent the catastrophe of permitting the Uninese to "reverse this healthy state of the great body politic and make the pagan idea, with the worship of gods of wood and stone, the chief corner-stone of the religious temple of the Pacific Slope," Imagine the emotions of a hoodling when he was asked selemnly to meditate on that "catastrophe"!

PERSONAL.

Mr. Irving Browne, of Troy, has become ditor of The Albany Law Journal.

Mr. J. M. Langston, Minister to Hayti, says hat the Haytians are a brave and courteous people, refined and desirous of the best education. The old church in Bread-st., London, where-

in John Milton was taptized in 1608, was torn down last

year, and on the buildings erected on the site is placed in inscription and a sculptured head of the poet. Miss Helen McGill, daughter of the President of Swarthmore College, has been studying at Cambridge University, and has received a scholarship in a competitive examination in Greek, Latin and French. M. Gambetta, it is now stated, has never

had a fortune. The success of the Republique Française ind a fortune. The success of the Republique Française only afforded him comfortable circumstances. His apartments, furnished with great susplicity, have some objects of art and books, his only extravagance. His carriage is hired by the month; and his reported train of servants is found to be only François, the young Garde Mobile, who has been in his service since 1870. The story of his friend M. Dubochet leaving him a fortune is contradicted. M. Dubochet leavi only afforded him comfortable circumstances. His The story of his friend M. Dubochet leaving him a for-The story of time is contradicted. M. Dubochet left everything to his nephew and niece, who thought they would be interpreting the wishes of their uncle in asking his friend to accept in remembrance of him a sum of 2,000,000 france. Gambotta repried with a friendly retusal.

the Talleyrand-Périgord, has greatly disliked Germany since her victories over France, to watch he is faithfully attached. It is thought that his elder brother, the Duc de Sagan, will follow his example, and part with his ancestral home at Sagan. When the two dukes entered on their inhoritance they were specially requested by the Prussian Government, which wished them to spend their fortune within the realm, to take up their permanent residence on their beautiful estates, or in the capital, instead of lavishing in Paris the proceeds of their income derived from German sources. This de-sire was only partially fulfilled by the Duc de Dinu and the Duc de Sugan, too propounced Parisians to stay long away from the gayeties of the metropolis.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has always had a remarkable resemblance to his uncle, the first Emperor, and a rather touching story is told concerning this resemblance. One of the survivors of Napoleon's Old Guard who returned to his provincial bot Waterloo always refused to believe that his Emperor was dead, and insisted that he would return one day to restore to France her lost glory. Many years after it so chanced that Prince Napoleon had for some reason to go through this town at night, and some of the townspecple, thinking to play off a jest upon the old soldier, cause to him and told him that his dream had come true; that the Emperor had indeed returned, and was at that inc-ment passing through the principal street. Wild with excitement the veteran rushed off to the spot where the imperial escort was slowly making its way through the shouting crowd. The giare of torches shone upon the soldiers and mon a barcheaded man looking out of a carrage window, a man with the face of the conqueror of Austerlitz. The old soldier give a wild cry of delight, "Vive PEmpereur!" and fell down faulting. When they came to raise him they found be was dead; he died mappy in the belief that he had once again looked upon the face of his old commander.

Benlin, Sept. 3 .- The Emperor William and his suite started for Alexandrovsk this morning. The phasizes the fact that only the inilitary and not the dip-iomatic staff accompanies the Emperor William.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Grand Hotel, Paris, was purchased a

fortnight ago for over 28,000,000 francs. They wouldn't permit her to marry the man of her choice, those cruel parents up in New-Hampshire She was then a pretty and lively siri-in point of fact, a blooming school ma'am. She declared that she would no longer teach the young idea how to shoot. Lafe became a burden to ber, and also dressing and undressing. So she wrapped the drapery of her couch around her and for two score years she thus remained. She is dead now, and reposes still more permanently in a narrower bed, in which she does not require so much wanting upon.

A French lass was at school, and during a thunderstorm the electric fiuld felt close to her. For a moment she seemed to be suffocation; but this sensation soon passed off into a fit of bleeups. These became so distressing that after three days her mother took her to the childrens' hospital in Paris for advice. The surgeon on seeing the medical man standing at a table covered with some awful-working instruments, and surrounder by a number of assistants in white aproves, the child be-came so terrified that she forgot her hiccups, and sh-was taus cured.

▲ French jeweller's store in Barcelona was recently robbed of diamonds and other stones worth about \$300,000. A fortnight ago the Marseilles police noticed several rather seedy-looking individuals going from one jeweiler's shop to another offering diamondstudded trinkets for sale. No time was lest about their arrest, and the wealth of Golconda seemed contained on their persons. On one was found previous stones to the value of 17,500 francs, and a waist belt holding nearly 6,000 francs in coin, while an examination of the othervestments revealed jewels and money to the value of 11,000 frames. A woman who had also come from Barcelons, but had not discinnarked at Marsellies, was taken into custody and found also to have in her possession an unusual humber of watches.

There has been a romantic wedding in Heligoland. On August 16. Prince Henry XX., of Reuss landed on the Island with his betrothed, Madame Clo tifde Lorset, whose maiden name was Roux. The lady, who lost her first husband sometime ago, has achieved a reputation of notoriery in Germany as a bold steeplechase rider in Renz's circus. She was accompanted by three female relatives and by her father, M. Roux. On the next morning Prince Henry and his be ed swore before the magistrate that there was no lawful impediment to their marriage, and thereupon the pair received from the Governor of the island the socalled King's letter authorizing the marriage, and in the afternoon the wedding erremony was berto med at church. The newly-married couple passed the honey-moon on the island, which was full of visitors who had come to enjoy sea-bathing.

A French master of imposture, instead of assuming a sham name and a bogos title, takes that of a well-known and wealthy landowner like the Baron de Maupas, and goes to the length of raising \$10,000 on the security of the estate. The lender not getting his money goes to the chateau of the real Baron de Maupus and to his dismay finds a gentleman whom he has neve seen before. The real Baron soon convinces the moneylender that no one but himself has a right to raise money on als broad acres. The sham Baron is then arrested. He has meanwhile been living in high style and making many more victims. He has rented a house in have declined, in their County Convention, to recommend the renomination of Tilden. As the champton hard heads of the party, they evidently eedings, but to lend him over £200 in cash.

A gorilla from the west coast of Africa i. now lodged in the Crystal Palace, London. The chimpanzee and the orang-outsor have arms that enable them, with a slight stoop, to touch the ground, while the arm of the gorilla is not much out of proportion to a long-armed human being. In the form or the hand and tingers, too, it is more like man, these being much shorter than those of the other two. Most of all its car is strikingly human, for it is small and beautifully formed, and instead of a thin leathery flap jutting out ward is set well to the head. It has also a well-formed expression that seems to speak of latent intelligence In profile it has the exact resemblance to a little Guine: negro, the blackest of blacks; but looked at full-faced the almost total absence of a nose, the flat op an nostrils. forms the month, foo it of what is suggestive of "numan face divine." When standing at its height the gorilla may be about two feet, but if it to be full grown it may attain from four to five feet,

PUBLIC OPINION.

When it is evident that there is hope of success with Triden, and none whatever with Field. Ewir or Thurman, Kenfucky will be "solid" for Tliden. [Louisville Post (Ind. Dem.)

The delegate to the Democratic State Convention who goes to Syracuse without an accelent insur-ance policy in his pocket can justly be reckoned to awfully reckless.—[Albany Evening Journal (Rep.) Can any Democratic argument make people

believe that the Democrats are better fitted to carry on this work of prosperity, which the Republicans have begun, than the Republicans thomselves \(\forall Their record\) is dead against them.—[Milwankee Sentinel (Rep.)

MAINE FUSIONISTS PALLING TO PIECES. The campaign goes bravely on. The Green The campaign goes bravely on. The Green-backers flad it thindering at around them. The Republicans are marching on in a solid, united phalans, gathering strength with every passing hour, while the Greenback-Democratic combination is breaking to pieces in every county and almost every town in the State. Within the last twenty-four hours we have received advices from many of the counties in the State which convince is that the breaking up of the Greenbackers which we witness in Kennabec County is going on all around us. We are in the indist of a genuine political catactysm. The waves of an irresistible delage are sweeping the instonists to destruction. If things continue as they have opened this week Davis will have a majority over both his competitors of 10,000 votes.

ANOTHER STARTER FOR THE BUZZARD DOLLAR It is now the accepted policy of the Gov-It is now the accepted policy of the Government to pay 10 per cent of all salaries in standard allver dollars. The Proxident and every member of the Cabinet has signified a willingness to take 10 per cent in sliver, although with the President it will be quite a birden, as one-tents of his annual salary in allver will weigh over 300 pounds. The President says, however, that there should be no discrimination. This policy will dispose of sliver as fast as coined, and put it at once into circulation. The discoursements for August were larger than any previous in inth. amounting to nearly \$1,900,000. Of this over \$1,000,000 was paid out on asiaties and enecks. Tressurer Giffilian has urged this policy for some time, and is gratified at the success of the experiment. Saturday he took \$50 of his salary in sliver. He says it has to go here and claswhere. Secretary Sherman says that members of Congress will hereafter be pald one-tenth in sliver like other public servants.

TOUCHING.
From The St. Louis Republican (Dom.) It is not certain that Mr. Tilden will be the

A. B.CORNELL FOR GOVERNOR.

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upon Mr. Cornell in a body and tendered him their

congratulations. No doubt in a few days most of the bitterness of defeat will have been forgotten by their followers, and the party will be found united in an earnest

support of the party candidate. The convention attempted to proceed with the nomination of all the subordinate candidates after the nomination of Mr. Cornell for Governor had been made, but so great was the excitement and attendant confusion that after making only one more nomination an adjournment was taken until

The voting began for Lieutenant-Governor with-The voting began for Lieutenant-Governor with-out any speeches. The leading candidate through-out the voting was George G. Hoskins, of Wyoming, He received almost the unanimous vote of the Cities of Brooklyn, New-York, Albany and Buffalo, Mr., Sloan di-l not desire the nomination, and discoun-tenanced the voting for him. The nomination of Mr. Hoskins was, of course, made unanimous. FINISHING THE NOMINATIONS,

In the evening the delegates began to assemble about 7:30 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock a sufficient number of them had gathered to continue the task of the convention. Senator Conkling occupied a seat on the floor of the hall near the platform and attentively watched the proceedings until it adjourned. A little back of him sat George William Curtis silent and apparently meditating all the evening. The convention had a business like look it had not pessessed during the day, all the seats being occupied by delegates, the nisles being clear and the crowd of speciators being confined to the galleries. The chairman's place was occupied by ex-Congressman John D. Lawson,

The names of the new State Committee were first announced, and several changes were made in the composition of the committee.

Candidates for controller were then announced. Alex. T. Diven, of Chemung, surprised the convention by nominating for the office Jas, W. Wadsworth, of Genesco. Mr. Wadsworth's name had not before been mentioned as a candidate for any place, and it was instantly surmised that there was some hidden object in making the nomination.

George B. Sloan, of Oswego, followed with the first set speech nominating a candidate. In accordance with the instructions of a home convention. he named ex-Congressman John C. Churchill, of Oswego. He stated that Mr. Churchill had patrioteally accepted of the nomination for Secretary of State two years ago, although it was obvious that he could not be elected, in order that the party might have a standard-bearer, Mr. Sloan closed his speech by stating Mr. Churchill's qualifications for the office of Controller.

Ex-Senator Madden warmly seconded Mr. Wadsworth's nomination, arguing that the young business men of the State ought to have such a representative on the ticket as Mr. Wadsworth.

Congressman Lapham, of Ontario, praised Mr. Wadsworth's course in the Legislature, and stated that he had there shown great ability.

John R. Parker, of Cayuga, then emphatically said that men of experience were needed, and Mr. Churchill was such a man.

The voting then began. It quickly showed that there was no effort to hold the Cornell organization together. The New-York delegation went all to pieces between the two caudidates. Kings County cast all its 38 votes for Wadsworth, and here and there throughout the State the Cornell delegations voted for Mr. Wadsworth. The surprise candidate also received most of the votes of the Robertson Pomeroy and Hiscock men. Mr. Wadsworth received 273 votes and Mr. Churchill 152. Mr. Sloan at once moved that Mr. Wadsworth's romination should be made unanimous, and declared that from personal knowledge he was aware that Mr. Wadsworth was one of the most estimable and worthy young men in the Legislature. The motion was adopted. The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Churchill was due largely to the resentment of men who have acted with Mr. Sioan for several

years at his action in voting for Mr. Cornell. The nomination of a caudidate for Secretary of State was next taken up. Mr. Kisselburgh, of The Troy Times, nominated Major-General James B. Carr, of Troy, and after stating that the Republican party had always been the friend of soldiers, attempted to give a history of General Carr's services during the Rebellion. The convention interrupted him with cries of "Vote, vote."

Tax Collector Tanner, of Brooklyn, who lost both legs in the Rebellion, followed with a flerce speech n favor of General Carr's nomination. He said be thought the 464,000 soldiers that New-York sent to the war were worthy of some praise, and the men he warned the convention that the Democrats would be likely to put some soldier on their State ticket. The speech was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause.

Although the convention was in a mood to nomnate General Carr by acclamation, Judge Russell, of St. Lawrence County, nevertheless nominated Assemblyman A. Barton Hepburn, of that county. Mr. Hepburn is chairman of the Legislative Committee that has been so vigorously investigating caliread abuses during the Summer. The conviction of the convention was palpable that a soldier should be put on the ticket, and before the result of the vote could be announced, Judge Rus sell withdrew Mr. Hepburn's name . General Carr was then unanimously nominated. Corporal Tanner. in giving his vote, said: "Brooklyn casts one cote for Hepburn and thirty-seven for the soldier." These remarks were common during the voting.

Nathan D. Wendell, of Albany, was then nominated for State Treasurer. Hamilton Ward, of Allegany County, was then

uggested for Attorney-General, E. D. Morgan, of New-York, nominated General Heury E. Tremain, of New-York. Senator Conkling, to the great surprise of the convention, then addressed the chair. In a deterential manner he said that he would like to take the liberty to point out that the southern tier of counties had no representative on the ticket. He had known Mr. Ward in Cougress, and could testify that he was a man of great ability, and one that in the darkest hour of the Rebellion served his country loyaliyin the House of Representatives. He felt at liberty to say this because Mr. Ward was a gentleman with whom he had not always agreed on political questions. Mr. Morgan thereupon withdrew Mr. Tremain's name and Mr. Ward was nominated by acclamation.

Howard Soule, of Onondaga County, was unanimously nominated for State Engineer.

Charles E. Smith then read resolutions approving of the candidates, and promising them the hearty support of the party. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned without day. New-York, nominated General Henry E. Tre-

THE PLATFORM.

THE PARTY PLEDGED ANEW TO NATIONAL SUPREM ACY, FREE ELECTIONS AND HONEST MONEY.
The resolutions reported by Mr. C. E. Smith

chairman of the committee thereon, and adopted manimously by the convention, are as follows: The Republicans of New-York, pledging our-selves anew to National supremacy, equal rights, free elections and honest money, declare these prin-

First-The Republic of the United States is a Naciples:

First.—The Republic of the United States is a Nation and not a league. The Nation is supreme within its own constitutional sphere. It is girded with power to guard its own life, to protect its own cifizens, to regulate its own elections and to execute its own laws. The opposite doctrine of State sovereignty is the baleful mother of multification, seession and anarchy. Republicanism stands for National supremacy in National affairs and State rights in State concerns. Democracy stands for State sovereignty, with its own twin heresy, that the Union is a mere confederacy of States.

Second—To refuse necessary supplies for the Government, with the design of compositing the unwilling consent of a coordinate and independent branch to offours measures, is revolution. To refuse appropriations for the execution of existing and binding laws is multification. We arraign the Democrates Representatives in Congress as guilty both of revolutionary attempts and builtiving schemes, and we reprobate their action as calculated to subvert the Constitution and to strike at the existence of the Government itself.

The Affair The safety of the Republic demands free

the Constitution and to strike at the existence of the Government itself.

Third—The safety of the Republic demands free and pure elections. The Democratic Congress has attempted by dictation by cancus, by threats of starying the Government, and by months of disturbing the Government, and by months of disturbing angitation, to break down the National election laws. We denounce this effort as a conspiracy to overthrow the safeguards of free suffrage and to open the ballot-box to the unchecked domination of the rifle-cinbs of the South and the repeates of New-York. We declare our uncompromising opposition to any repeal of these just, protective laws; and the Republican Senators and Representatives.